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POLAND
July 31, 1958

KULCZYNSKI REPORTS ON STOCKHOLM SESSION

Warsaw, PAP, Radioteletype in English to Europe, July 30, 1958, 2134 GMT--L

(Text) Warsaw--A session of the presidium of the all-Poland peace committee attended by the Polish delegation to the Stockholm Congress for Disarmament and International Cooperation was held July 30 at the headquarters of the all-Poland peace committee.

Prof. Stanislaw Kulczynski, chairman of the all-Poland peace committee and of the Polish delegation in Stockholm, submitted a report on the part taken by the Polish delegation in the work of the Stockholm congress. The most important result of the congress, Professor Kulczynski said, was the considerable expansion and strengthening of the world peace forces and the access to them of dozens of organizations which previously had been active outside the peace movement.

The numerous attempts of forces hostile to the peace movement at compromising the congress misfired. The congress adopted an unreserved attitude of nonintervention in the internal affairs of the Middle East countries and gave its determined support to the Soviet proposals for an immediate summit conference in order to settle controversial international questions.

Professor Kulczynski went on to describe the part taken by the Polish delegation in the congress, emphasizing that it was among the most active ones. That was expressed, among other things, in the work of different committees and in the decisions and resolutions of the congress. For instance, the resolution adopted by the economic committee of the congress contained most of the main points proposed by the Polish delegates. A great impression was made in the committee by the paper read by Professor Goetel from Cracow on international protection of natural wealth.

In the disarmament committee the Rapacki plan--that is, the Polish Government proposal for creating an atom-free zone in Central Europe--was the main subject of discussion. The conception of creating regional agreements in other parts of the world, modeled on the Rapacki plan, was the subject of lively discussions there.

In the culture committee a resolution submitted by the Polish delegation was adopted, recommending the introduction to world literature of larger quantities of translations from less popular languages.

Concluding, Professor Kulczynski commented on the important role of the numerous bilateral meetings of delegations organized during the congress. The Polish delegation met the Aregntine, Brazilian, and Swedish delegations.

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At the meeting with the Swedish delegation the idea was born of convening a world economic conference in order to discuss the problems of international economic cooperation. The meeting of the "little four"--the countries covered by the Rapacki plan, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, and the German Federal Republic--organized on the initiative of the Polish delegation, was a great event. The meeting was devoted to the discussion of the Polish proposal concerning an atom-free zone in Central Europe. The other members of the delegation spoke in the discussion on the report, supplementing it with their own remarks and observations.

Much attention was devoted to the question of the threat to world peace constituted by atomic armaments in the German Federal Republic, supported by the same forces which are responsible for the aggression in the Middle East.

The second item of the agenda was the discussion on ways of popularizing the Stockholm congress achievements in the Polish community.

The debates of the presidium ended with the adoption of a resolution in which the session approved Professor Kulczynski's report and expressed its full support for solidarity with the Stockholm congress resolutions. The resolution emphasizes that the appeal addressed by the congress to the nations of the world was launched at a moment when the world is threatened in the Middle East constitutes not only a brutal violation of the sovereign rights of nations but also a threat of a world conflagration.

The resolution goes on to accentuate the solidarity of the Polish peace movement with the initiative of the Soviet Government concerning the immediate convening of a summit conference and to give its full approval to all the initiatives put forward by the Polish delegation in Stockholm.

POLISH-USSR GDANSK BAY PROTOCOL SIGNED

Warsaw, PAP, Radioteletype in English to Europe, July 30, 1958, 1054 GMT--L

(Text) On July 29 the Polish ambassador to the USSR, T. Gede, and the first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, N. S. Patolichev, exchanged ratification instruments of the protocol signed in Warsaw on Mar. 18, 1958, between the Government of Poland and the USSR on the delimination of Polish and Soviet territorial waters in Gdansk Bay.

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